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10/617,121	07/11/2003	Todd E. Kooken	LEEE 200320	3001

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EXAMINER

WRIGHT, INGRID D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2835

DATE MAILED: 04/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-10 & 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) (fig. 2) in view of Patel US 6163073, further in view of Getter US 4772102.

With respect to claim 1, AAPA teaches a heat dissipation platform for an output switch (Q1) of an inverter power source of an electric arc welder, said platform comprising a conductive plate (36) with first and second generally parallel surfaces (see, for example, locations marked on AAPA) and, said switch (Q1) being mounted on said first surface.

AAPA lacks an additional switch being mounted on said first surface of a heat sink.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place an additional switch on the first surface, of the invention of AAPA, in order to provide enhanced thermal and heat exchange between a heat sink and switch assembly.

AAPA discloses a single switch mounted on a heat sink, except for an additional switch.

Art Unit: 2835

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place an additional switch on the heat sink, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of the device involves only routine skill in the art *St. Regis Paper CO. v. Bemis CO.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Additionally, Getter teaches a plurality of switches (54) mounted on a first surface of a heat sink (50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the cooling art at the time the invention was made to place one of the switches of Getter adjacent to the switch (Q1) of the AAPA, in order to provide an improved inverter having power switches and a heat sink for switches which is in direct thermal conductive exchange to a heat sink in ambient air outside of the inverter (see, col. 2, lines 42-46 of Getter).

AAPA lacks a plurality of parallel heat pipes located between said surfaces and extending in a given direction.

Patel teaches (fig. 2) a plurality of parallel heat pipes in grooves (32,34,36,38 & 40), located between parallel surfaces of a platform and extending in a given direction, wherein said parallel heat pipes mounted in grooves (32,34,36,38 & 40) in said plate (bottom portion of heat sink (10)), wherein said parallel heat pipes in grooves (32,34,36,38,40) are mounted adjacent a surface (top surface of module (42)).

Art Unit: 2835

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the cooling art at the time the invention was made to place the plurality of heat pipes as taught by Patel between the first and second generally parallel surfaces (see, for example, locations marked on AAPA) in the invention of the AAPA, in order to provide more efficient heat transfer (column 2, lines 22-25).

With respect to claim 2, AAPA teaches a heat sink (30) of high heat conductivity material with a thin mounting plate (34) on said second surface and integral, parallel fins (38) protruding from said mounting plate (34) in a direction away from said second surface and extending in said given direction.

With respect to claims 3, AAPA teaches a fan (40) mounted on said platform to blow air toward said second surface (see, for example, location marked on AAPA).

With respect to claim 4, AAPA teaches a fan (40) mounted on said platform to blow air toward second surface.

With respect to claim 5, AAPA teaches a switch (Q1) mounted at a first location on said first surface and a first fan (40) blowing air toward said second surface at a said first location.

AAPA lacks a second fan blowing air toward said second surface at said second location.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the cooling art at the time the invention was made to add an additional fan of the AAPA to blow air toward said second surface at said second location, in order to improve heat transfer.

AAPA lacks an additional switch being mounted on said first surface of a heat sink.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place an additional switch on the first surface, of the invention of AAPA, in order to provide enhanced thermal and heat exchange between a heat sink and switch assembly.

AAPA discloses a single switch mounted on a heat sink, except for an additional switch.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place an additional switch on the heat sink, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of the device involves only routine skill in the art *St. Regis Paper CO. v. Bemis CO.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Additionally, Getter teaches a plurality of switches (54) mounted on a first surface of a heat sink (50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the cooling art at the time the invention was made to place one of the switches of Getter adjacent to the switch (Q1) of the AAPA, in order to provide an improved inverter having power switches and a heat sink for

Art Unit: 2835

switches which is in direct thermal conductive exchange to a heat sink in ambient air outside of the inverter (see, col. 2, lines 42-46 of Getter).

With respect to claims 6-10, AAPA teaches a heat dissipation platform, but lacks parallel heat pipes.

Patel teaches (fig. 2) a plurality of parallel heat pipes in grooves (32,34,36,38 & 40), located between parallel surfaces of a platform and extending in a given direction, wherein said parallel heat pipes mounted in grooves (32,34,36,38 & 40) in said plate (bottom portion of heat sink (10)), wherein said parallel heat pipes in grooves (32,34,36,38,40) are mounted adjacent a surface (top surface of module (42)).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the cooling art at the time the invention was made to place the plurality of heat pipes as taught by Patel between the first and second generally parallel surfaces (see, for example, locations marked on AAPA) in the invention of the AAPA, in order to provide more efficient heat transfer (column 2, lines 22-25).

With respect to claim 15, AAPA teaches wherein said plate (36) comprises a first portion and a second portion.

With respect to claim 16, AAPA teaches wherein said first portion includes said first surface and said second portion includes said second surface (see, for example, locations marked on AAPA).

With respect to claim 17, AAPA teaches a heat dissipation platform for one output switch (Q1) of an inverter power source of an electric arc welder, said platform comprising a conductive plate (36) having first and second surfaces (see, for example, locations marked on AAPA), a switch (Q1) being mounted on said first surface at a first location.

AAPA lacks an additional switch being mounted on said first surface of a heat sink.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place an additional switch on the first surface, of the invention of AAPA, in order to provide enhanced thermal and heat exchange between a heat sink and switch assembly.

AAPA discloses a single switch mounted on a heat sink, except for an additional switch.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place an additional switch on the heat sink, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of the device involves only routine skill in the art *St. Regis Paper CO. v. Bemis CO.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Art Unit: 2835

With respect to claim 16, AAPA teaches wherein said first portion includes said first surface and said second portion includes said second surface (see, for example, locations marked on AAPA).

With respect to claim 17, AAPA teaches a heat dissipation platform for one output switch (Q1) of an inverter power source of an electric arc welder, said platform comprising a conductive plate (36) having first and second surfaces (see, for example, locations marked on AAPA), a switch (Q1) being mounted on said first surface at a first location.

AAPA lacks an additional switch being mounted on said first surface of a heat sink.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place an additional switch on the first surface, of the invention of AAPA, in order to provide enhanced thermal and heat exchange between a heat sink and switch assembly.

AAPA discloses a single switch mounted on a heat sink, except for an additional switch.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place an additional switch on the heat sink, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of the device involves only routine skill in the art *St. Regis Paper CO. v. Bemis CO.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Additionally, Getter teaches a plurality of switches (54) mounted on a first surface of a heat sink (50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the cooling art at the time the invention was made to place one of the switches of Getter adjacent to the switch (Q1) of the AAPA, in order to provide an improved inverter having power switches and a heat sink for switches which is in direct thermal conductive exchange to a heat sink in ambient air outside of the inverter (see, col. 2, lines 42-46 of Getter).

AAPA lacks a plurality of parallel heat pipes located between said surfaces and extending in a given direction.

Patel teaches (fig. 2) a plurality of parallel heat pipes in grooves (32,34,36,38 & 40), located between parallel surfaces of a platform and extending in a given direction, wherein said parallel heat pipes mounted in grooves (32,34,36,38 & 40) in said plate (bottom portion of heat sink (10)), wherein said parallel heat pipes in grooves (32,34,36,38,40) are mounted adjacent a surface (top surface of module (42)).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the cooling art at the time the invention was made to place the plurality of heat pipes as taught by Patel between the first and second generally parallel surfaces (see, for example, locations marked on AAPA) in the invention of the AAPA, in order to provide more efficient heat transfer (column 2, lines 22-25).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 2/3/06, have been fully considered, but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

AAPA lacks a plurality of switches (54) mounted on a first surface and plurality of parallel heat pipes located between first and second surfaces. In order to remedy these limitations, Getter is relied upon to teach a plurality of switches (54) mounted on a first surface of a heat sink (50) (as shown in fig. 4 of Getter) and Patel is relied upon to teach a plurality of parallel heat pipes located in grooves (32,34,36,38 & 40), between parallel surfaces of a platform and extending in a given direction (as shown on fig. 2 of Patel). Thus, AAPA in view of Getter and further in view of Patel, meets all the limitations of the instant application.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571) 272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571) 272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IDW

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ly 0.7", positioned above the printed name and title.

LYNN FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

